

11.11 Storm Drains

11.11.1 Introduction

After the preliminary locations of inlets, connecting pipes and outfalls with tailwaters have been determined, the next logical step is the computation of the rate of discharge to be carried by each reach of the storm drain, and the determination of the size and gradient of pipe required to convey this discharge. This is done by starting at the upstream reach, calculating the discharge and sizing the pipe, then proceeding downstream, reach by reach to the point where the storm drain connects with other drains or the outfall. For manholes where the pipe size is increased, the downstream crown should be lower than the upstream crown by the amount of the energy loss in the manhole.

The rate of discharge at any point in the storm drain is not necessarily the sum of the inlet flow rates of all inlets above that section of storm drain. It is generally less than this total. The time of concentration is most influential and as the time of concentration grows larger, the rainfall intensity to be used in the design grows smaller. In some cases, where a relatively large drainage area with a short time of concentration is added to the system, the peak flow may be larger using the shorter time even though the entire drainage area is not contributing. The prudent designer will be alert for unusual conditions and determine which time of concentration controls for each pipe segment. See Section 11.5.5 for a discussion on time of concentration.

For ordinary conditions, storm drains should be sized on the assumption that they will flow full or practically full under the design discharge but will not flow under pressure head. The Manning's formula is recommended for capacity calculations. In locations such as depressed roadway sections and underpasses where ponded water can be removed only through the storm drain system, a higher design frequency should be analyzed to ensure the roadway stays open to traffic (see Table 11-2 for design criteria). The main storm drain downstream of the depressed section should be designed by computing the hydraulic grade line and keeping the water surface elevations below the grates and/or established critical elevations for the check storm.

11.11.2 General Guidelines

The following items must be considered during the design of a storm drain system.

- Storm drains shall be designed for full gravity flow. The head waters in structures shall be limited to 0.3 meters (1 ft) below the top of grate, taking into consideration the possible effect of headwater in the next downstream structure.
- Underdrain pipes of 100 and 150 mm (4 in and 6 in) size should be laid in straight segments or gradual curves if possible. Where bends of underdrain are necessary to enter a structure they should be no greater than 30 degrees.
- Long skew crossings of storm drain laterals under pavement should be avoided.
- All roadway drainage, including the side and slope ditches shall be carried to a suitable outlet, preferably an existing stream. Where outletting to an existing stream is impractical, or where no stream is available, appropriate drainage rights must be obtained.
- The discharge of effluent from sanitary sewers, cesspools, septic tanks, discharge of cooling water or industrial wastes into a State maintained roadway drainage system will not be permitted.
- Private connections to State drainage systems are only allowed after issuance of an encroachment permit accompanied by a special connection agreement.

- Roadway drainage shall not be outletted into existing drainage systems which are privately owned or those maintained by towns or cities except in the case where an independent outlet is not feasible due to excessive cost or other reasons. Where outletting into such a system, an agreement must be entered into with the municipality. A deeded right to drain must be secured from owners of private systems.
- All existing metal pipes to be abandoned under the travelway are to be removed. Concrete pipes to be abandoned should be plugged at the ends.
- State drainage systems shall not be outletted into municipal systems which carry both storm water and sanitary sewage, nor will any such municipal system carrying both storm water and sanitary sewage be outletted into State systems.
- Diversion of watershed area should be avoided if possible. However, in all cases where drainage is diverted from one watershed area to another, as is frequently the case in incised highways, the designer shall note the diversions in the computations and on the preliminary plans to better allow the reviewers and right of way negotiators to make proper provisions for the lawful disposal of the drainage from this area at the outlet locations.
- Utility conflicts may require design changes. New installations should be kept at least 0.3 meters (1 ft) from any utilities.
- The pertinent plans and computations for drainage systems on a project which originate or terminate on an adjacent project shall be furnished for review by the designer of the project being reviewed. The area used for runoff computation shall be shown on topographical maps also to be supplied.
- Each outlet must be carefully designed with erosion protection as needed and carried down steep slopes to lesser slopes where outlet erosion will not occur. Riprap shall be designed at all outlets not flowing over exposed rock or into deep watercourses or ponds. (See Section 11.14.)
- Storm drainage systems will be designed for the watershed which naturally drains to it. In many urban areas the existing drainage systems are inadequate and it is impossible to provide inlet capacity for the overflow, however, the trunk line system should be designed to allow the municipality to upgrade their contributing system at a future date.
- Minimum size pipe for storm drainage is 300 mm (12 in).
- Slotted drain shall be outletted into catch basins.

11.11.3 Outlets

All proposed storm drains have an outlet point where the flow is discharged. The designer should consider at least the following aspects that may affect the hydraulic design of a storm drainage system.

- The flowline elevation of the outfall should be equal to, or higher than the recipient. If this is not the case, excavation may be required to ensure positive gravity flow, or in severe cases pump stations may be required.
- Where practical, the outlet should be positioned in the outfall channel so that it is pointed in a downstream direction. This will reduce turbulence and the potential for erosion.
- When the outlet is located in a manner to allow the discharge to impinge on the opposite bank of a channel, that bank should be evaluated to determine the need for riprap.

11.11.4 Bridge Deck Outlets

The design of deck drain outlets should be such as to prevent the discharge of drainage water against any portion of the structure or on moving traffic below, and to prevent erosion at the outlet of the downspout. Deck drainage may be connected to conduits leading to stormwater outfalls at ground level. Water in a roadway gutter section should be intercepted prior to the bridge. Scuppers are not to be designed with freefall outlets except over water or where it can be demonstrated that the flow will not cause damage or become a nuisance.

Regardless of the outfall type, a design of the pipe, which is usually a vertical connection, must be performed. The depth of water required to convey the flow in the pipe should be maintained below the bottom of the grate. This will allow the flow to be intercepted, in most cases, without causing splashover. The following formula is used to determine the required pipe size. The minimum pipe size shall be 200 mm (8 in).

$$Q_I = 0.6 A (2gH)^{0.5} \quad (11.14)$$

Where:

Q_I = Flow intercepted by inlet and for the pipe design m^3/s (ft^3/s)

0.6 = Orifice coefficient

A = Area of the pipe outletting inlet m^2 (ft^2)

H = Depth of flow over pipe m (ft)

g = acceleration due to gravity, $9.81 m/s^2$ ($32.2 ft/s^2$)

Any debris entering the inlet must pass through the outlet pipe to the disposal point. Therefore, the outlet pipes must be designed to be self-cleaning and fittings that trap debris should be avoided. The following criteria should be followed in the design of pipes for bridge drainage.

- Inlets should be placed near bridge piers - Long runs of pipe to reach the pier will not function well and should be avoided.
- The minimum slope should be the maximum slope achievable, but in no case less than 8%.
- When elbows must be used, use long radius elbows. Use elbows of 45 degrees or less.
- Use smooth walled pipe which is resistant to corrosion and has watertight joint capable of withstanding the internal pressure imposed by backflushing.
- If discharge is free fall under the bridge, the pipes should be carried at least 75 mm (3 in) below the bottom of adjacent girders.
- Cleanouts should be provided at key points, considering the maintenance equipment available to access them.
- Outfall from bridge drainage should be located so that flow will not be interrupted in a manner that will preclude the conveyance of the debris.

11.11.5 Storm Drainage System Design Procedures

The design of storm drainage systems is generally divided into the following operations:

Step 1 Determine inlet location and spacing as outlined earlier in this chapter.

- Step 2 Prepare plan layout of the storm drainage system establishing the following design data:
- a. Location of storm drains.
 - b. Direction of flow.
 - c. Location of manholes.
 - d. Location of existing utilities such as water, gas, sanitary sewer, electric, communication facilities, etc.
- Step 3 Determine drainage areas and runoff coefficients, and a time of concentration to the first inlet. Determine the rainfall intensity and calculate the discharge by multiplying $0.00278 \times A \times C \times I$, m^3/s ($A \times C \times I$, ft^3/s).
- Step 4 Size the pipe to convey the discharge by varying the slope and pipe size as necessary. The storm drain systems are normally designed for full gravity flow conditions using the design frequency discharges.
- Step 5 Calculate travel time in the pipe to the next inlet or manhole by dividing pipe length by the velocity. This travel time is added to the time of concentration for a new time of concentration and a new rainfall intensity at the next entry point.
- Step 6 Calculate the new area (A) and multiply by the runoff coefficient (C), add to the previous (CA), multiply by 0.00278 (1) and the new rainfall intensity to determine the new discharge. Determine the size of pipe and slope necessary to convey the discharge.
- Step 7 Continue this process to the storm drain outlet. Utilize the equations and/or nomographs (or approved software) to accomplish the design effort.
- Step 8 Complete the design by calculating the hydraulic grade line as described in Section 11.12. The design procedure should include the following:
- Storm drain design computation can be made on forms as illustrated in Table 11-8.
 - All computations and design sheets should be clearly identified. The engineer's initials and date of computations should be shown on every sheet. Voided or superseded sheets should be so marked. The origin of data used on one sheet but computed on another should be given.

11.11.6 Check Storm for Sag Point

As indicated above, the storm drain which drains a major sag point should be sized to accommodate the runoff from a check storm frequency rainfall. This can be done by actually computing the bypass occurring at each inlet during a check storm rainfall and accumulating it at the sag point. The inlet at the sag point as well as the storm drain pipe leading from the sag point must be sized to accommodate this additional bypass within the criteria established. In order to design the pipe leading from the sag point, it may be helpful to convert the additional bypass created by the check storm rainfall into an equivalent CA which can be added to the design CA. This equivalent CA can be approximated by dividing the check storm bypass by $0.00278 (1) \times I_{10}$ in the pipe at the low point.

11.11.7 Hydraulic Capacity

The most widely used formula for determining the hydraulic capacity of storm drains for gravity and pressure flows is the Manning's formula and it is expressed by the following equation:

$$V = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2} \quad \left(V = \frac{1.49}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2} \right) \quad (11.15)$$

Where: V = mean velocity of flow, m/s (ft/s)

n = Manning's roughness coefficient (see Appendix A of Chapter 8, Culverts)

R = hydraulic radius, m (ft) = area of flow divided by the wetted perimeter (A/WP)

S = the slope of the energy grade line, m/m (ft/ft)

In terms of discharge, the above formula becomes:

$$Q = V A = \frac{1}{n} A R^{2/3} S^{1/2} \quad \left(Q = \left(\frac{1.49}{n} \right) A R^{2/3} S^{1/2} \right) \quad (11.16)$$

Where: Q = rate of flow, m³/s (ft³/s)

A = cross sectional area of flow, m² (ft²)

For storm drains flowing full, the above equations become:

Where: D = diameter of pipe, m(ft)

$$V = \frac{0.397}{n} D^{2/3} S^{1/2} \quad Q = \frac{0.312}{n} D^{8/3} S^{1/2} \quad (11.17)$$

$$\left(V = \frac{0.592}{n} D^{2/3} S^{1/2} \right) \quad \left(Q = \frac{0.464}{n} D^{8/3} S^{1/2} \right)$$

The nomograph solution of Manning's formula for full flow in circular storm drains is shown on Figure 11-9, and Figure 11-10. Figure 11-11 has been provided to assist in the solution of the Manning's equation for part full flow in storm drains.

11.11.8 Curved Alignment

Curved storm drains are permitted where necessary. Long radius bend sections are available from many suppliers and are the preferable means of changing direction in pipes 1200 mm (48 in) and larger. Short radius bend sections are also available and can be utilized if there isn't room for the long radius bends. Deflecting the joints to obtain the necessary curvature is not desirable except in very minor curvatures. Utilizing large manholes solely for changing direction may not be cost effective on large size storm drains.

11.11.9 Minimum Grades

All storm drains should be designed such that velocities of flow will not be less than 0.9 m/s (3 ft/s) at design flow. For very flat grades the general practice is to design components so that flow velocities will increase progressively throughout the length of the pipe system. The storm drainage system should be checked to be sure there is sufficient velocity in all of the drains to deter settling of particles. Minimum slopes required for a velocity of 0.9 m/s (3 ft/s) can be calculated by the Manning's formula or use values given in Table 11-7.

$$S = \frac{(nV)^2}{R^{4/3}} \quad (11.18)$$

Table 11-7

**Minimum Slopes Necessary To Ensure 0.9 m/s (3 ft/s)
In Storm Drains Flowing Full**

<u>Pipe Size, mm (in)</u>		<u>Full Pipe, m³/s (ft³/s)</u>		Minimum Slopes m/m (ft/ft)		
				<u>n = 0.012</u>	<u>n = 0.013</u>	<u>n = 0.024</u>
200	(8)	0.030	(1.05)	0.0064	0.0075	0.0256
250	(10)	0.046	(1.64)	0.0048	0.0056	0.0190
300	(12)	0.067	(2.36)	0.0037	0.0044	0.0149
375	(15)	0.104	(3.68)	0.0028	0.0032	0.0111
450	(18)	0.150	(5.30)	0.0022	0.0026	0.0087
525	(21)	0.204	(7.22)	0.0018	0.0021	0.0071
600	(24)	0.267	(9.43)	0.0015	0.0017	0.0059
675	(27)	0.338	(11.93)	0.0013	0.0015	0.0051
750	(30)	0.417	(14.73)	0.0011	0.0013	0.0044
825	(33)	0.505	(17.82)	0.00097	0.0011	0.0039
900	(36)	0.601	(21.21)	0.00086	0.0010	0.0034
1050	(42)	0.817	(28.86)	0.00070	0.00082	0.0028
1200	(48)	1.067	(37.70)	0.00059	0.00069	0.0023
1350	(54)	1.351	(47.71)	0.00050	0.00059	0.0020
1500	(60)	1.668	(58.90)	0.00044	0.00051	0.0017
1650	(66)	2.018	(71.27)	0.00038	0.00045	0.0015
1800	(72)	2.402	(84.82)	0.00034	0.00040	0.0014

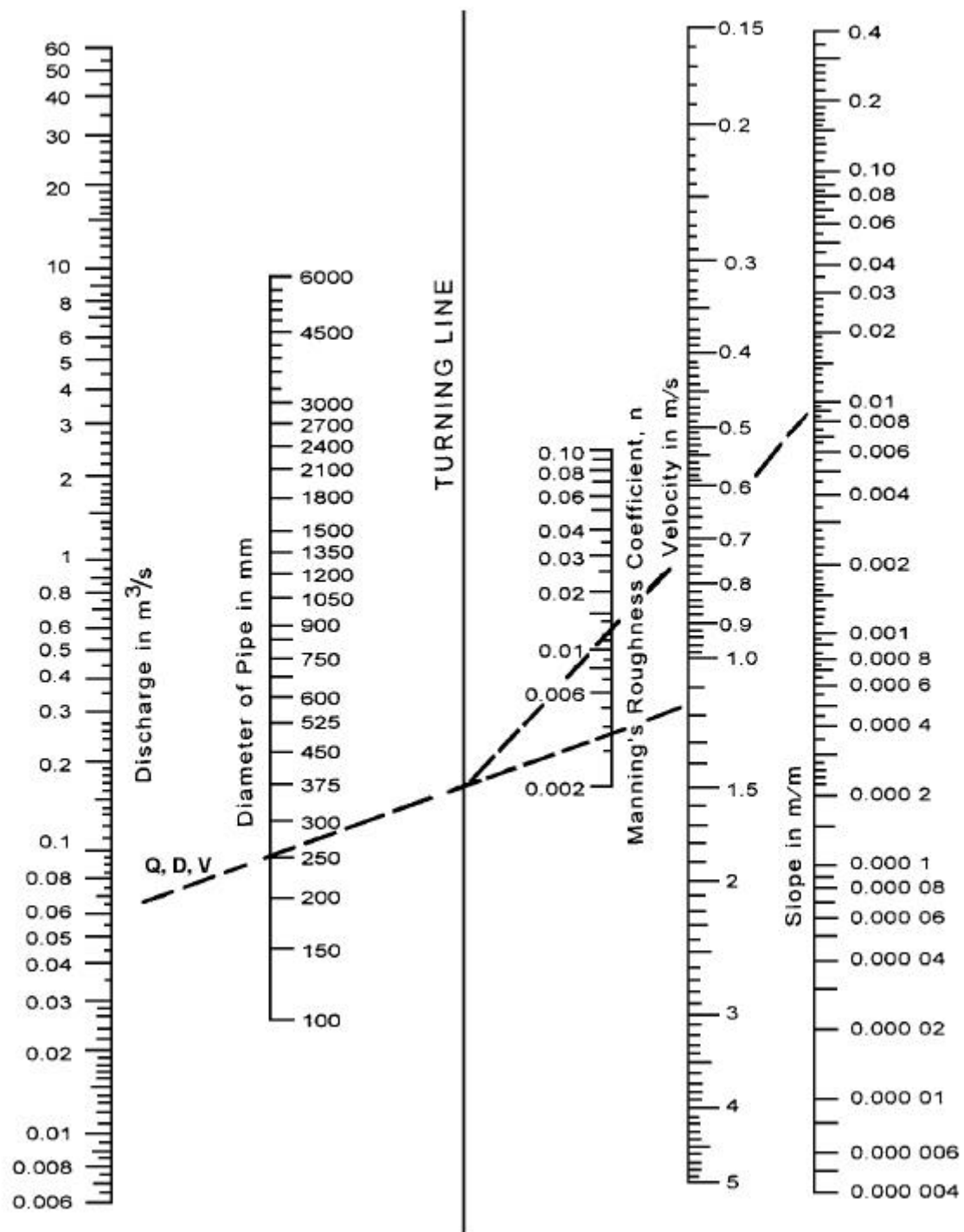


Figure 11-9 Manning's Formula For Flow In Storm Drains – Metric units

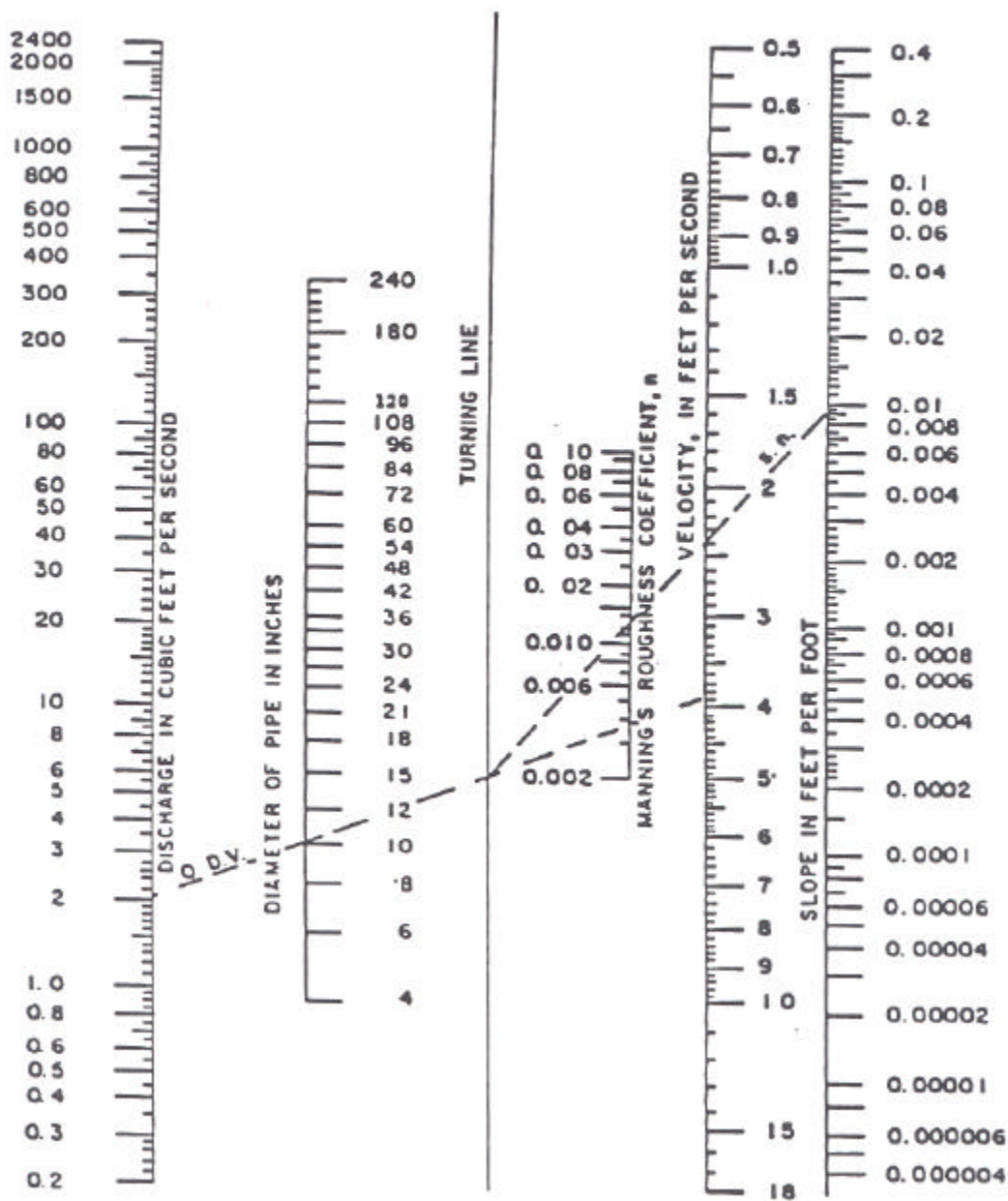


Figure 11-9.1 Manning's Formula For Flow In Storm Drains – English units

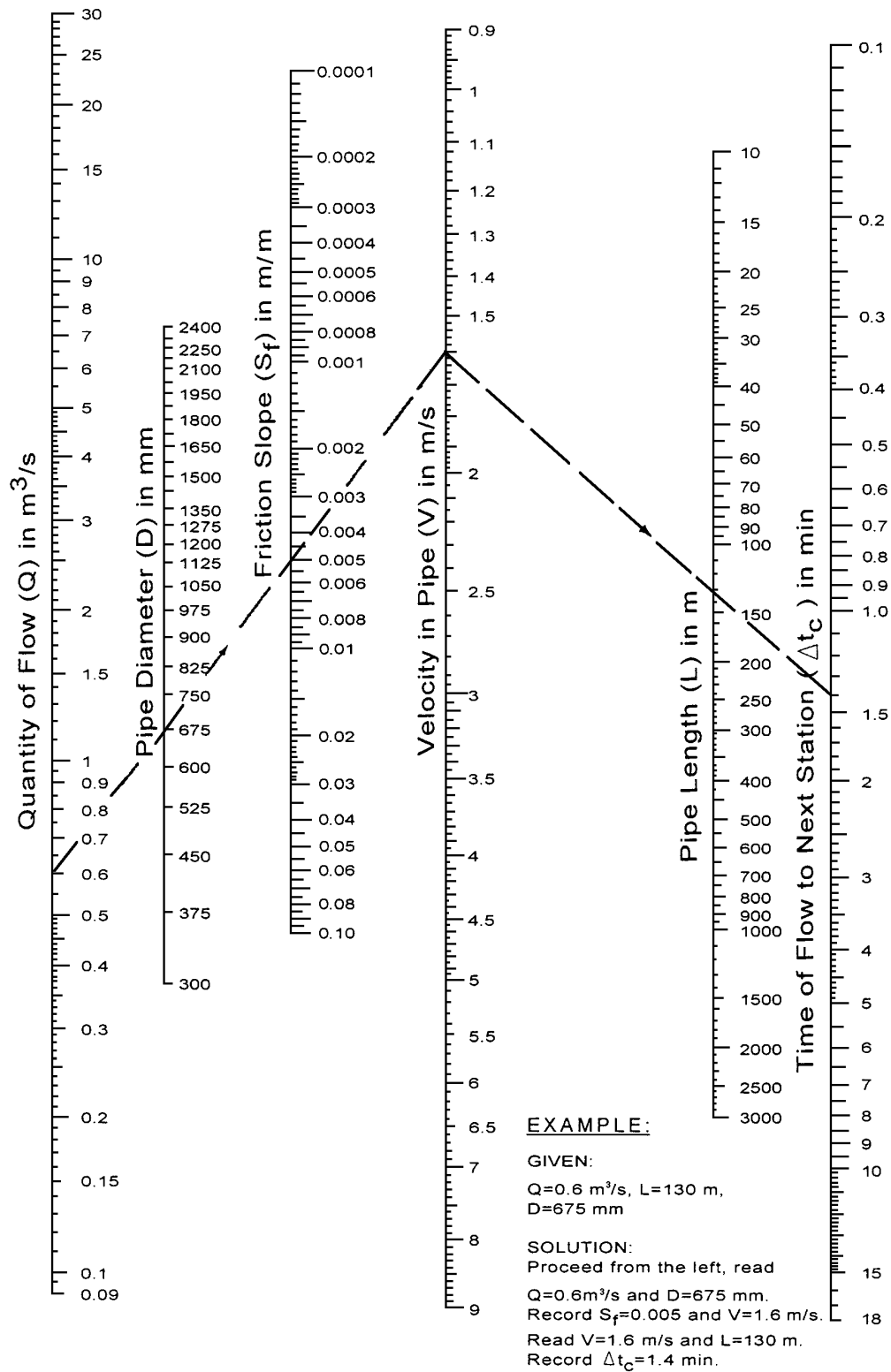


Figure 11-10 Concrete Pipe Flow Nomograph – Metric units

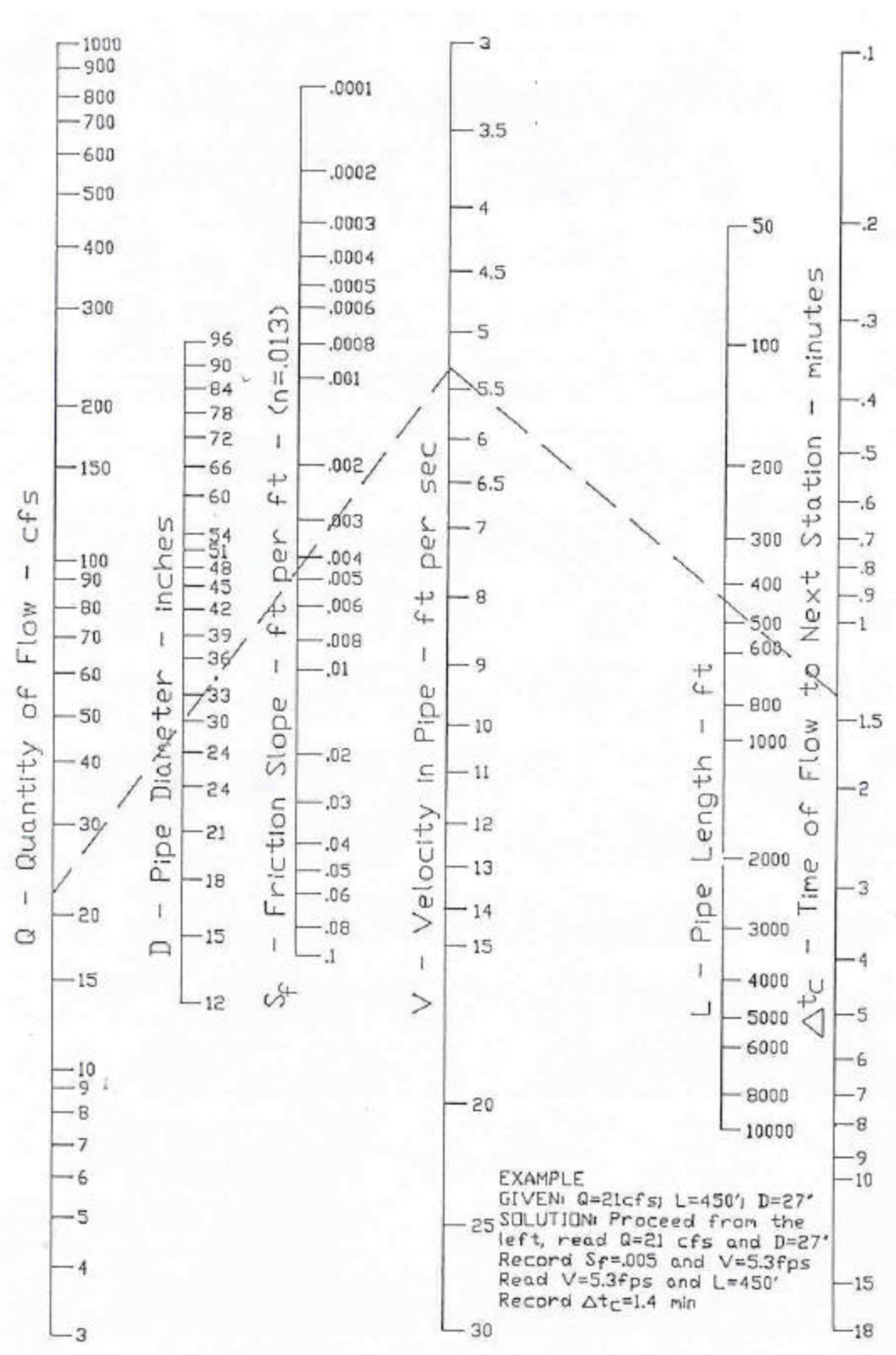
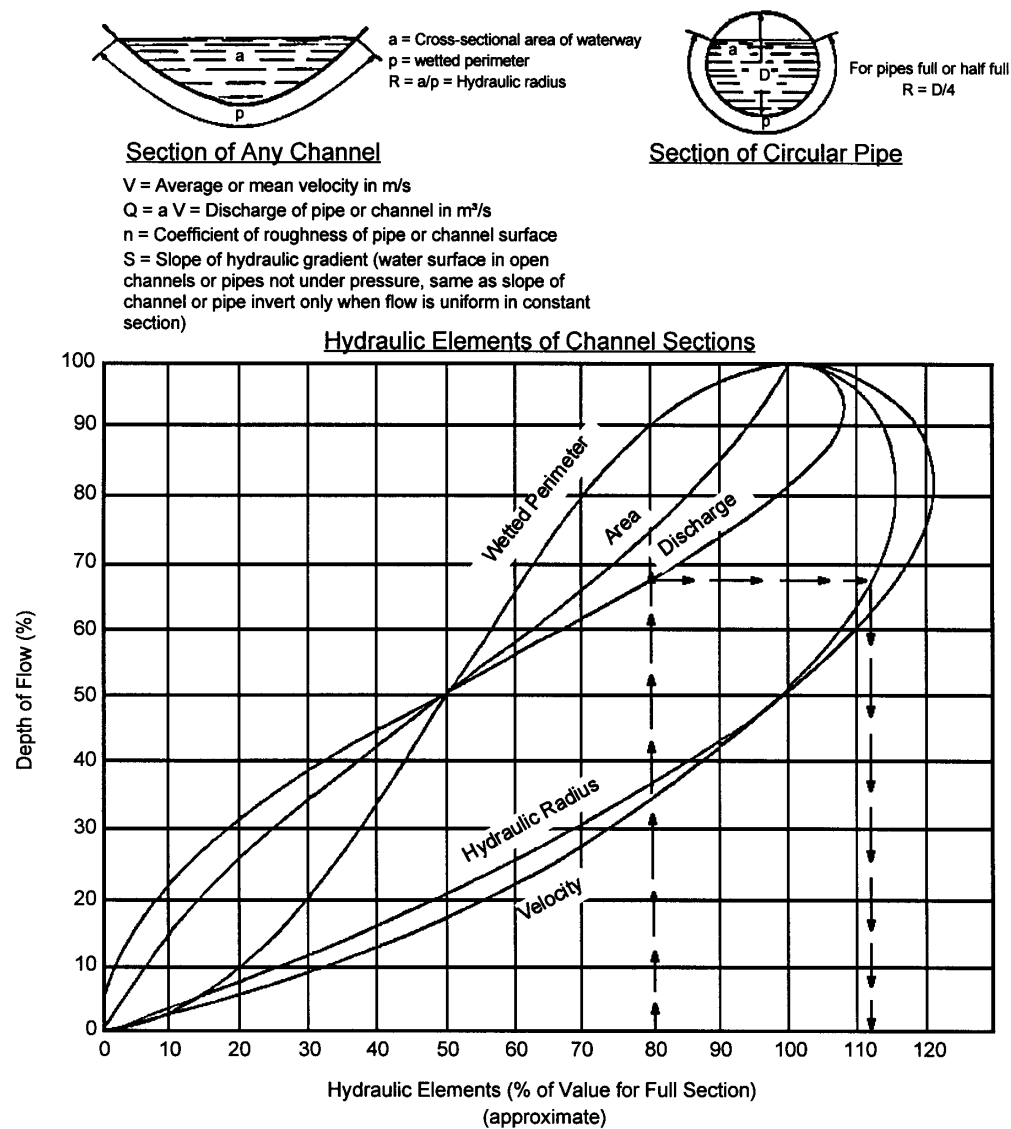


Figure 11-10.1 Concrete Pipe Flow Nomograph – English units



**Figure 11-11 Values Of Hydraulic Elements Of Circular Section
For Various Depths Of Flow – Metric or English units**